

# POT

Modern *pothecaries*, taught the art  
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,  
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,  
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

**POTHER.** *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *puteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]  
1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.  
Such a *potther*,  
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,  
Were crept into his human pow'rs,  
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Some hold the one, and some the other,  
But howsoever they make a *potther*. *Hudibras.*  
What a *potther* has been here with Wood and his brags,  
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*  
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potther*  
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*  
I always speak well of thee,  
Thou always speak'st ill of me;  
Yet after all our noise and *potthers*,  
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.  
He suddenly unties the poke,  
Which from it sent out such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the *potther*. *Drayton.*

**TO POTHER.** *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.  
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons  
wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wears  
himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

**POTHERB.** *n. f.* [pot and herb.] An herb fit for the pot.  
Sir Trifram telling us tobacco was a *pottherb*, bid the drawer  
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler, N° 57.*  
Egypt baler than the beasts they worship;  
Below their *pottherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*  
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *pottherbs* afford an excel-  
lent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage  
kind. *Arbutnot.*  
Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-  
come *pottherbs*: and some of those plants, which are *pottherbs*  
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

**POTHOOK.** *n. f.* [pot and hook.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles  
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

**POTION.** *n. f.* [potion, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-  
monly a physical draught.  
For taltes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and  
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he  
would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he  
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*  
Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,  
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,  
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd  
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

**POTLID.** *n. f.* [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot.  
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-  
tom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of  
a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

**POTSHERD.** *n. f.* [pot and shard; from *schærde*, properly *pot-  
shard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.  
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of  
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass  
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He on the ashes sits, his fate deploras;  
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*  
Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,  
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;  
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

**POTTAGE.** *n. f.* [pottage, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or  
decocted for food. See *PORRIDGE*. *Dryden.*  
Jacob lod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

**POTTER.** *n. f.* [potier, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen  
vessels.  
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakefp.*  
Some press the plants with sherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryd.*  
A *potter* will not have any chalk or mail mixed with  
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever  
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil  
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
He like the *potter* in a mould has cast  
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

**POTTERN-ORE.** *n. f.*  
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-  
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-  
ore*. *Beyle.*

**POTTING.** *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.  
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in  
*potting*. *Shakefp. Othello.*

**POTTLE.** *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four  
pints. 4

# POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the  
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Roderigo hath to might carous'd  
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakefp.*

The oracle of Apollo  
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,  
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson.*

**POTVALIANT.** *adj.* [pot and valiant.] Heated with courage  
by strong drink.

**POTULENT.** *adj.* [potulentus, Lat.]  
1. Pretty much in drink. *Diä.*  
2. Fit to drink.

**POUCH.** *n. f.* [pocha, Fr.]  
1. A small bag; a pocket.  
Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakefp.*  
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into  
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way  
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a  
*pouch* or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.  
To *POUCH.* *v. a.*  
1. To pocket.  
In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,  
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*  
2. To swallow.  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long  
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*  
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip.  
**POUCHMOUTHED.** *adj.* [pouch and mouthed.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainsworth.*

**POVERTY.** *n. f.* [pauvreté, Fr.]  
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.  
My men are the poorest;  
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakefp.*  
Such madness, as for fear of death to die,  
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*  
These by their strict examples taught,  
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;  
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,  
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*  
There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is  
destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple neces-  
saries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-  
pending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*  
2. Meanness; defect.  
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-  
verty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

**POULDAVIS.** *n. f.* A sort of tail cloth.

**POULT.** *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken.  
One would have all things little, hence has try'd  
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

**POULTERER.** *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell  
fowls ready for the cook.  
If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up  
by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakefp.*  
Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fil-  
lmongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Harvey.*

**POULTICE.** *n. f.* [pulte, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft  
mollifying application.  
*Poultice* relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt  
to exale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If your little finger be fore, and you think a *poultice* made  
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw.*

**TO POULTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice  
or cataplasm.

**POULTIVE.** *n. f.* [A word used by *Temple*.] A poultice.  
*Poultives* allayed pains, but drew down the humours,  
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

**POULTRY.** *n. f.* [poulet, Fr. *pullitius*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.  
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all  
*poultry*. *L'Estrange.*  
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,  
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*  
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait  
at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift.*

**POUNCE.** *n. f.* [ponzone, Italian. *Skinner.*]  
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.  
As haggard hawk, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl, about his able might,  
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend  
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Quern.*  
The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd  
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd.  
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Dryden.*  
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown  
upon paper through a perforated box.

**TO POUNCE.** *v. a.* [ponciare, Italian.]  
1. To pierce; to perforate.  
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but  
*pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken  
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To pour

# POU

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.  
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*  
into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.  
**POUNCED.** *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.  
From a craggy cliff,  
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young  
Strong *pounce'd*. *Thomson's Spring.*

**POUNCETBOX.** *n. f.* [pounce and box.] A small box perforated.  
He was perfum'd like a milliner,  
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

**POUND.** *n. f.* [pound, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]  
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in  
avordupois of sixteen ounces.  
He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune  
than a pound of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke  
nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons.*  
A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*  
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,  
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings.  
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke  
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand  
*pound*. *Peachment of Antiquities.*

3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in  
which beasts are inclosed.  
I hurry,  
Not thinking it is levee-day,  
And find his honour in a *pound*,  
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TO POUND.** *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they  
use the word *pan*.]  
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle.  
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,  
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*  
Would'st thou not rather chafe a small renown  
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,  
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden.*  
Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,  
With cruel blows the *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*  
Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow  
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;  
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To pound white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,  
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-  
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*  
She describes  
How under ground the rude Riphean race  
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild  
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*  
Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,  
Loud froaks with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,  
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

3. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.  
We'll break our walls,  
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakefp.*  
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were  
*pounded* by night. *Spektator, N° 243.*

**POUNDAGE.** *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the  
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person  
who procures him customers.  
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*  
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.  
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-  
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

**POUNDER.** *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. The name of a heavy large pear.  
Aldinous orchard various apples bears,  
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*  
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of  
pounds: as, a ten pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten  
*pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds*  
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty  
*pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.  
None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to  
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

**POUPETON.** *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

**POUPICKS.** *n. f.* In cookery, a morsel of victuals made of veal  
flakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

**TO POUR.** *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh  
*pouru*.]  
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or  
receptacle.  
If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of  
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus iv. 9.*  
2. To sprinkle

# POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm  
in the pot. *2 Kings iv. 41.*  
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the  
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a  
sweet smelling favour into the most high. *Ecclesi. l. 15.*  
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and  
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke x. 34.*  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;  
But since this message came, you sink and fettle,  
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to  
send in a continued course.  
Hie thee hither,  
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakefp.*  
London doth *pour* out her citizens;  
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,  
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
As thick as hail  
Came post on post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actu-  
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications  
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*  
If we had groats or pence current by law, that wanted  
one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that  
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money  
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*  
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

**TO POUR.** *v. n.*  
1. To stream; to flow.  
2. To rush tumultuously.  
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short. *Gay.*  
All his fleecy flock  
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,  
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*  
A ghastly band of giants,  
*Pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*  
A gathering throng,  
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

**POURER.** *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

**POUSSE.** *n. f.* The old word for *pease*.  
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,  
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

**POUT.** *n. f.*  
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.  
2. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-  
cock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**TO POUT.** *v. n.* [bouter, Fr.]  
1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.  
Like a misbehav'd and fullen wench,  
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakefp.*  
He had not din'd;  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We *pout* upon the mornings, are unapt  
To give or to forgive. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good  
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting*  
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 8.*  
The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit dur-  
ing the whole dinner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.  
The ends of the wound must come over one another, with  
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-  
wise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wise-man.*  
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goats with a hu-  
man head, hooked nose and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

**POWDER.** *n. f.* [poudre, Fr.]  
1. Dust; any body comminuted.  
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and  
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*  
2. Gunpowder.  
The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,  
battered Bithopgate. *Hayward.*  
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors  
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of  
*powder* and fortifications. *Addison.*  
3. Sweet dust for the hair.  
When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,  
The *powder* doth forget the dust.  
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,  
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

**TO POWDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.  
2. To sprinkle